Amended Claims With Mark-ups to Show Changes Made

1. (Amended) A plasma display panel comprising:

a plurality of sustain electrode pairs successively formed on an upper electrode;

a plurality of [common] priming electrodes configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag formed one by one between a pair of the sustain electrodes; and

a dielectric layer formed on the substrate to deposit the sustain electrodes and the [common] priming electrodes.

2. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming [common] electrodes are commonly connected to a common node.

3. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming [common] electrodes are formed of a three-layered structure of Cr, Cu, and Cr sequentially deposited on the substrate.

4. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming [common] electrodes are formed of Ag.

6. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, further comprising black matrixes formed between the substrate and the [common] priming electrodes.

7. (Amended) A method for driving a plasma display panel which includes a plurality of sustain electrode pairs successively formed on a substrate, a plurality of [common] priming electrodes configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag, wherein the priming electrodes are between a pair of the sustain electrodes, and a plurality of address electrodes formed to cross the sustain electrodes, the method comprising the steps of:

applying a common pulse, which is periodically turned on/off, to the [common] priming electrodes;

applying a scan pulse to one of a pair of the sustain electrodes; and

applying an address pulse to the address electrodes when the scan pulse is applied to the one sustain electrode.

Clean Set of Amended Claims

1. (Amended) A plasma display panel comprising:

a plurality of sustain electrode pairs successively formed on an upper electrode;

a plurality of priming electrodes configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag formed one by one between a pair of the sustain electrodes; and

a dielectric layer formed on the substrate to deposit the sustain electrodes and the priming electrodes.

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2. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming electrodes are commonly connected to a common node.

3. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming electrodes are formed of a three-layered structure of Cr, Cu, and Cr sequentially deposited on the substrate.

4. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein the priming electrodes are formed of Ag.

6. (Amended) The plasma display panel of claim 1, further comprising black matrixes formed between the substrate and the priming electrodes.

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7. (Amended) A method for driving a plasma display panel which includes a plurality of sustain electrode pairs successively formed on a substrate, a plurality of priming electrodes configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag, wherein the priming electrodes are between a pair of the sustain electrodes, and a plurality of address electrodes formed to cross the sustain electrodes, the method comprising the steps of:

applying a common pulse, which is periodically turned on/off, to the priming electrodes;

applying a scan pulse to one of a pair of the sustain electrodes; and

applying an address pulse to the address electrodes when the scan pulse is applied to the one sustain electrode.

B. Please add new claims 15-46 as follows:

15. (New) A plasma display panel comprising a first electrode configured to increase the amount of priming particles in a discharge cell to reduce discharge lag in response to an electrical pulse applied to the first electrode.

16. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein the electrical pulse is approximately 1 microsecond.

17. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein the electrical pulse is less than 1 microsecond.

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18. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein priming particles comprise at least one of free electrons, ions, and quasi-stable atoms.

19. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 15, wherein:

the discharge cell comprises a second electrode and a third electrode; and

the second electrode and the third electrode are configured to form wall charges proximate to the second electrode and the third electrode in response to a first voltage applied to the second electrode and a second voltage applied to the third electrode.

20. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the second electrode is a scan electrode.

21. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the third electrode is an address electrode.

22. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the first voltage and the second voltage have opposite polarities.

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23. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein a potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode.

24. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode is less than or equal to 270 Volts.

25. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than or equal to 180 Volts.

26. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the first voltage is a negative voltage and the second voltage is a positive voltage.

27. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is approximately 500 nanoseconds.

28. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is less than 500 nanoseconds.

29. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 19, wherein the start of the application of the first voltage and the start of the application of the second voltage occur at approximately the same time.

30. (New) A method comprising priming particles in a discharge cell in response to an electrical pulse applied to a first electrode to reduce discharge lag.

31. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the electrical pulse is approximately 1 microsecond.

32. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the electrical pulse is less than 1 microsecond.

33. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein priming particles comprise at least one of free electrons, ions, and quasi-stable atoms.

34. (New) The method of claim 30, comprising forming, in the discharge cell, wall charges proximate to a second electrode and a third electrode in response to a first voltage applied to the second electrode and a second voltage applied to the third electrode.

35. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the second electrode is a scan electrode.

36. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the third electrode is an address electrode.

37. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the first voltage and the second voltage have opposite polarities.

38. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein a potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode.

39. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the magnitude of the electrical pulse applied to the first electrode is less than or equal to 270 Volts.

40. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the potential difference between the first voltage and the second voltage is greater than or equal to 180 Volts.

41. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the first voltage is a negative voltage and the second voltage is a positive voltage.

42. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is approximately 500 nanoseconds.

43. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the delay between the end of the electrical pulse and the start of the application of either the first voltage or the second voltage is less than 500 nanoseconds.

44. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the start of the application of the first voltage and the start of the application of the second voltage occur at approximately the same time.

45. (New) An apparatus comprising a discharge cell and a means of forming priming particles in the discharge cell to reduce discharge lag.

46. (New) The plasma display panel of claim 1, wherein:

each of the plurality of sustain electrode pairs comprise a first electrode and a second electrode; and

each first electrode is commonly connected.